of war, but will be hanged as a criminal.

The case is one upon which the President

will doubtless seek the advice both of the Sec-

retary of State and of the Attorney-General

It is a case the like of which has not until now

been brought before our Government.

hat is to say, on the Republican side.

"Macaroni & la Houn Suite."

And the dish thus presented is no barmeci-

dal fake, but real paste, real flour and water.

Important, if true, is the news from Idaho

that the Nez Percé Indians, known also as

the Numepo or the Chopunnish, have at last

agreed to part with the unailotted portion of their reservation, in which there must be

about a million acres of fertile land. It is

nearly fifty years since the Government began

to hold negotiations with the Nez Perces respecting the land question, but the chiefs of

the tribe have always been very hard to deal

with, and have often refused to accept any

terms whatever. They are shrewd, brave,

bargain-driving, whiskey-drinking Indians.

aries or of boomers or of Government

sioners offered them as much as \$2.50 an acre.

was raised to \$3 an acre, upon which the chiefs

price. The Commissioners persevered in the

month, when they sent word to Washington

that it was impossible to conclude a treaty

with the Nez Perces. According to the news

chiefs have now determined to accept the Gov-

sell the unallotted lands of the Nez Percé res-

of the Nez Perces, and their reservation, which

the Snake River, contains 1,344,000 acres. As

the allotted portions of it are not to be sold.

the Government will probably not be able to

purchase more than a million acres, at \$3 an

acre. The Nez Perces are already rich in cat-

tle and horses; they will be rich in gold and

silver also after the terms of the treaty are

The opening of the Nez Percé reservation to

white settlement will be a great event for the

of homesteaders, who, however, will have to

We must suppose that nearly all of the

Mexican rebels who fled to Texas after the

saught by this time. Our cavalry force on the

Rio Grande has had some rough and rattling

work during the past month while hunting for

them, chasing them on the fig. and running them to earth. Off goes a Mexican rebel!

crack goes an American rifle! The hunt is

rocks, into the chaparral, along the river.

among the hillocks and things, here and there,

Jupiter and Mars, out of sight and in sight;

poor greaser is refreshed by a drink from

an American flask, and smiles at his cap-

tors as they escort him to a cavalry camp, in

ican marauders who live on both sides of the

frontier are as good horsemen as the Arabs: but what can they do when the Third Cavalry

gets after them? At least a dozen batches of

them have been caught within a few weeks.

and are awaiting trial for violating our laws.

After they have spent from three to five years

in prison they will know that life is a serious

The Hos, Levi Beebe Comes to the Front.

The same fate that pushed to the front the great

school reformer, Col. Abs Slupsky, must bring into the starry cluster one whose greatness is at present shroud-ed by the mists of the Berkshire Hills. We alinde to the Hon. Levi Reebe, the weather wrestler and bard of

Beartown. Intimate friends of the Hon, Levi wind

knowingly when he and the distinguished Hoke are spoken of, and it is openly hinted that he is to engineer weather operations of the Department of the Interior

Meteorological.

From the Superior Evening Telegram.

When Hoke Smith went to Washington to stay he

left a great vacuum in the atmosphere of the South, and the warm air of Texas rushed in and made a cylone fo

the poor people of Georgia and Alabama that they will remember for many a day.

Col. Abe Slupqky's Friends Undismayed.

From the Cleveland World.

The Hon. Dink Botts is getting attention only secon

o the Hon. Hoax Myth. Meanwhile Col Abe Slupsky

s temporarily in eclipse. But the Colonel will ge

there. He is too hig to be obscured. His school reform

The City Hall of the Greater New York,

City Hall if Brooklyn is annexed to New York city.

The Only Hookupu.

Admiral Brown is a Hookupu

A large and liberal Hookupu,

That gives out gracious amiles

It imparts to him a pleasant air, And brings the world delight,

or a Hookupu is not a thing

The world at large can slight.

The Hockupu takes various forms, And likewise many a hue;

Where iridescent splendors shine,

And gray and pink and purple dark, and the far off, distant blue Of the Sandwich skies, above the sea.

There look for the Hockupu

Sometimes the Hookupu is red,

And a yellow gold and violet

On the Hookupu are seen;

Are timned on the Hookupu.

But not in these do its virtues lie.

When the Hookupu is Brown.

No Unreasonable Economy.

eorge Hardpan We shall have to be very economi-

Admiral Brown is the only person, outside the members of r toyal family and high chiefs under the old regime, upon som the Hawalians have conferred the honor of Hookupu, the rea of presents.

108 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK, March 11.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-NIC: I offer the sugges-tion that the Rattery would be a good place for the

during the reign of the great Hokus.

From the Adams Freeman.

incident of the soul.

which Spanish is not spoken. These Mex-

the fugitive gives up: the hunt is a

December massacre of San Ignacio have been

ies in the southeastern part of the State, near

not fond of white men or

class Florida notels:

real dried dough.

ervation.

carried out.

ried in a Federal court.



MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1893.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for mblication wish to have rejected articles returned hey must in all cases send stamp for that purpose.

DEMOCRACY'S DECLARED PRINCIPLES. ed from the National Democratic Platform of 1892

on which the Fictory was Won. Home rule; individual liberty; reststance to

No Force bill; no Federal interference in

Economy in appropriations; no profligate

Protection unconstitutional; no power in lect tariff duties, except for revenue only.

Trasts and combinations to be rigidly reg-

Coinage of both Gold and Silver; no dis-memination against either metal; the dollar mult of coinage of both metals to be of equal and interchangeable value.

VII. Monost Civil Service Reform

Shall Fraud and Robbery Be Continued

by the Democracy? Our esteemed contemporary, the Norfolk Landmark, presents a time-worn old fallacy when it argues that the protective system must be abandoned in an orderly and philosophical manner, without violence and without unnecessary infliction of injury to any important business interest of the

country." The Landmark evidently forgets the great fundamental declaration solemnly proclaimed at Chicago, that "the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for purposes of revenue only;" as well as the other dec laration of the same platform that the existing protective system embodied in the MCKINLEY bill is "a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the

Are these the declarations and the pledges of the Democratic party, or are they something else? Did the Democracy utter them at Chicago or not? If it uttered them, were they designed to be taken by the people as serious and true, or as lies and impostures good for election, but not afterward.

If a law is adjudged by the proper author-Ity to be contrary to the Constitution, it is annulled and no more regard is paid to it. The only justification for any act of Government or any law of Congress is the Constitution; and the Administration or the Congress that dares to persist in an unconstitutional policy or to do an unconstitutional act deserves only to be damned and put out of existence.

There can be no compromise with any violation of the Constitution, and the paltry excuse proposed by the Landmark only tends to make that which is nefarlous in design ridiculous in logic. It reminds us of what happened at a private meeting of certain ladies belonging to a Moral Reform Society in Philadelphia a few years ago. The purpose of the Society was to rescue fallen women, and one of these who was proposed as an object for such Christian efforts asked that she should first be supplied with the money to pay some debts. Bociety debated this question until a young and unsophisticated member inquired how long it would take the aspirant for reform to pay these debts if she continued in her present mode of life. In the same spirit the Landmark would continue the system of fraud and robbery practised by the few upon the many. In the same spirit it would maintain an unconstitutional line of policy until those who profit by such robbery, and for | politics. Has he political courage? whose special profit the Constitution is violated, shall have had enough. In this the Landmark is not alone. Famous statesmen and political leaders in whom the peo-

ple confide go with it. Out upon such hypocrisy and humbug! Out upon such a scheme to degrade and dishonor the American Democracy by turn-

ing its platform into a pack of lies!

The Great Timber Reserves. During the past two years admirable and most successful efforts have been made for the preservation of the forests belonging to the United States. Yet so quietly has the work been done that few are yet familiar with its extent and importance.

The act of March 3, 1891, for repealing the old timber law, authorized the President to set apart as a reservation any public land wholly or in part covered with trees It is through this simple provision, whose scope and prospective use may hardly have been appreciated at the time, that the beneficent task of the last four-and-twenty months has been accomplished., Secretary NOBLE employed with great zeal the power it conferred, and President HARRISON promptly confirmed with his signature what the Secretary recommended.

The first thing they did was to save from the lumberman's axe and the herder's fire two great tracts in Wyoming adjoining the east and south fronts of Yellowstone Park. The aggregate area of these belts is close apon 1,240,000 acres, and it includes the headwaters of great rivers, a fine breeding ground for elk and deer, and the picturesque scenery of the Absaroka range, all of which had long been wanted as additions and safeguards for Yellowstone Park, but | proprietors seeking to recoup themselves through the scheming of a local railroad | by winning a reputation for good cookery project could not be secured until the act of | which will serve to keep their apartments

1891 came to the rescue. Several fine timber reservations were this same statute authority. In El Paso | the number of tenants is as large as county 184,320 acres were set apart as Pike's Peak reserve; in Douglas county 177,700 land block. If private enterprise cannot acres, as Plum Creek reserve; in Routt, Rio Bianco, Garfield, and Eagle counties, a fine area of 1,198,080 acres, the White River reserve. Turning to New Mexico, Secretary Noble formed the Pecos River reserve of \$11,040 acres, and then in Utah, a splendid reservation of 1,900,000 acres, more than twice the size of Rhode Island, along the Grand Caffon of the Colorado, so securing the wooded borders of this stupendous

chasm with its marvellous scenery. But even more remarkable is what has been done in the Pacific States. Earlier in Mr. HARRISON'S Administration, Congress had created three new parks in California Two of these, Grant and Sequoia, saved from destruction certain splendid groups of giant trees; the third, Yosemite Naonal Park, is a valuable tract of more than 1,000,000 acres, which surrounds and protects Yosemite Valley. is only second to the latter in the beauty and grandeur of its scenery. Since then, and indeed only a few weeks ago, the Sierra reservation, of over 4,000,000 , or more than the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island combined, has been set apart. It stretches southward along the mountain ranges. from the Yosemite Park,

in its limits are the loftlest mountains to be found anywhere in the United States outside of Alaska, magnificent caffons, like that of King's River, many valuable trees, and the sources of the water supply of the San Joaquin Valley, whose fertility has been created by irrigation, and on it is dependent

for continuance. Two other timber reservations have recently been formed in California, a little south of the Sierra reserve. They lie side by side, and cover the region from Los Angeles eastward to San Gorgonio Pass, one, called the San Gabriel, including nearly 1,000,000 acres, and the other, San Bernardino, 800,000. In Oregon a timber reserve of 142,080 acres, called the Bull Run, is set noart, while in the State of Washington there was to have been established, and very likely has been, the Pacific reserve, of

about 1,000,000 acres, around Mount Rainfer. Here, then, we have an aggregate, including the tract last named, of about 12,000,000 acres of tree-growing lands, recovered and preserved by Executive action, within a space of two years, under the law of 1891. This means not only the saving of picturesque regions from destruction, but the preservation of the forest coverings of the watersheds from which regions otherwise arid and waste now derive fertility. It is a great and honorable work.

Will Gov. Werts Have Courage? Such an opportunity as occurs once or twice, at the most, in the career of any

public man, now presents itself to the Governor of New Jersey. Let him recall to Trenton the Legislature that has just adjourned after having defled and insulted the honest public sentiment of the State by the passage of the PARKER

gambling acts. Let Governor WERTS call an extra session of this scandalous Legislature and force its dishonored members to face squarely the question of the repeal of the infamous leg-

islation of last month. Governor WERTS is honest, and the circumstances under which he became a candidate last fall make him independent of the dictation of rings or bosses or factions. He represents the whole Democratic party. If he has the courage to do the right thing now, he can render to the Democratic party in New Jersey, not less than to decent government and the State's good name, a service of the highest importance.

Unfortunately, a great majority of the boughten or buildozed legislators who put through the race-track bills over Governor WERR's veto, and then dodged public indignation and slunk home, are Democrats. The scandal of 1893, one of the greatest scandals that ever attached to any Legislature in any State, rests principally on the Democratic party. In the next Assembly elections and in the next Senate elections the Democracy will have to pay the penalty; that is, unless Governor WERTS does his duty now as Democratic leader and Chief Magistrate. In that case, retribution will fall where it belongs, upon individual offenders. In the other case it will fall heavily and disastrously upon the Democracy as an organization.

We have not in mind merely such demonstrations of protest as have been made by leagues of citizens and bodies of clergymen and public indignation meetings. Behind all these manifestations of outraged publie sentiment, there is on the part of many thousands of self-respecting Democrats in the State across the river, a great and growing sense of shame and disgust at the recent performance of the representatives they helped to elect. If the scamps can be punished, the wrong righted, and the credit of Democracy redeemed through party discipline, so much the better. If not, the now silently indignant will inevitably take other methods of expressing their ideas as to how a great State should be governed.

The Governor knows what is good citizenship, and he also knows what is good

Housekeeping by Wholesale. The Cleveland Leader describes the plans for an apartment house which is to be erected in that pretty but rather windy town, saying that it will be the "first of the

kind in this country." The kernel of the plan is a common kitchen, suggestive of the scheme for a central supply kitchen which was lately presented in one of the London magazines. The Cleveland apartment house will consist of a block of forty connected dwellings, with a covered passageway for each extending to "a central building to be used as a common supply building, laundry, and kitchen, and fitted up with appliances for furnishing heat, light, cold storage, and artificial ventilation if desired. kitchen will be connected with each of the dining rooms of the block by a speaking tube or telephone, by which the housekeeper can order food supplies in advance. Each family is to "bear pro rata its share

of expense.

That is substantially the plan on which several large apartment houses in New York are conducted. In them there is a central supply kitchen, from which the food is ordered by a speaking tube or telephone. At these houses also servants are supplied at a fixed charge per hour, and heat and light are furnished. It is true that the kitchen expenses are not divided among the tenants pro rata, but according to a stipulated rate of weekly charges for each person fed. As a rule, we believe, if not invariably, the tenants do better than if they divided the kitchen expenses among them, for the restaurants lose money, the rented. At such houses of the best class the price of meals is from next established in Colorado, under \$15 to \$17 a head per week, and it would be in the proposed Cleveafford them for less, and even loses money on them on that price, it is not to be supposed that they could be made any cheaper under the plan of cooperation. Quality for quality, they would cost more, probably and they would need to be very good to satisfy the tastes of forty families.

> So pretty au arrangement, it might be as sumed, would satisfy everybody, for it gets rid of some of the worst annoyances of housekeeping; but in practice it does not work so well. Although French chefs of artistic eminence may be employed to preside over the central supply kitchens, the fare they produce for so many grows tiresome. Criticism of the food is as frequent and as sharp as in families which have their own cooks, and they of a much inferior grade. The great and permanent demand is rather for apartments which have separate kitchens, the mass of the occupants of the others being sojourners and not set-

tled families We doubt, therefore, that the Cleveland experiment will be as successful as the Leader expects. When the tenants of the mode spartments come to divide the kitchen expenses they are likely to discover that they mountain ranges. from the Yosemite Park. are making no saving over the cost of house-including Sequoia and Grant Parks. With-keeping, and after a few months' trial of Commissioner on Thursday last only conare making no saving over the cost of house-

the fare we will wager that they will find as much fault with the cooperative cooks as they ever found with their own private BRIDGETS. Cleveland has a broad enough expanse of territory to give a separate house and home to every family able to stand the expense of the proposed apartments, and such independence is an advantage to the whole community.

## Park Regattas.

Since the shipwreck in the mountains. which occurred many years ago on Ararat point, nothing can be more interesting for yachtsmen than a Park regatta; and now when all the big racers carry lead in their keels, like their tiny sisters in the Prospect Ocean, it may be worth while to search for ideas, or rather to hunt up lines among the multiform models that will soon be carried in wheelbarrows to the cove, whence they will battle to windward.

Miniature yachting was begun by children, and when grown people first took to it they were told that they lacked common sense. The enthusiasts in the sport, however, insisted that the thing could furnish plenty of material for designers to figure on, and that, while it afforded fun galore, it clearly indicated the defects and merits of the different types of racers. To-day the members of the model yacht clubs claim the outside illustration of the modern craft is the outcome of the performance of the liliputian fleet. Be this as it may, the number of people who have become interested in the game is surprising.

A miniature regatta is really a pretty sight. Neither care nor expense is spared in making the little craft as beautiful as possible. To facilitate transport, all the spars and rigging are arranged so that they can be removed in two or three minutes and replaced in about the same time. The usual length of the boats is about five feet over all, or a little over, and they carry from eighteen to thirty pounds of ballast. It is not altogether correct to say that the yachts steer themselves. Each one has a "skipper," the main sheet, and it is always lashed to the wheel, or rather to the tiller, which projects aft of the rudder pin. The fastening is made on the aft portion of the tiller by a piece of spring wire. By this arrangement, when the boat gets a knock-down, the spring stretches sufficiently to move the tiller, and in this way the "skipper" is able to keep the vessel from crawling up in the wind far enough to shake out and laugh at him. Consequently she holds her course close hauled, and points so well that old salts, seeing her at a distance, often swear that she is manued by a wise monkey. But in coming about she is rather awkward and requires the assistance of a walking cane, which is given to her by a man in a rowboat.

If some smart Yankee would invent another contrivance of a clock-work nature. which would reverse the tiller after a certain time and bring the boat about, the illusion would be complete and the fun greater than ever. It is reported that the model yachtsmen are making great preparations for their innumerable regattas during the coming season. If they are not too proud, they will take this hint from THE SUN which shines for all. Any way, we wish them glorious success.

## Mr. Cleveland on Hawaii.

What does President CLEVELAND want done about Hawaii ? His inaugural address contained no word or hint on that subject. It has been pointed out by opponents of annexation that in his annual message for 1885 Mr. CLEVELAND remarked:

"I do not favor a policy of acquisition of new and distant territory or the incorporation of remote inter-

But the interests of Hawaii are not re mote from our own. They are most intimately connected with ours, as the events of the present year have shown. No one pretends that in that message Mr. CLEVE-LAND was alluding to Hawaii. On the contrary, we find him a year later, in his message of 1886, talking as follows:

"I express my unhesitating conviction that the insized. As a result of the reciprocity treaty of 1875, these islands, on the highway of Oriental and Austraissian traffic, are virtually an outpost of American

This was said, of course, with a view to the preservation of Hawailan independence, which at that time was all that either the islands or our country desired or deemed to be necessary. But the same view is applicable now, when the need of the hour has become not autonomy but annexation. Two years later, in the last annual message of his first term as President he returned to the subject of Hawaii:

"In the vast field of Oriental commerce now un than the establishment of communication by subm rine telegraph with Honolulu. The geographical post tion of the Hawaiian group, in relation to our Pacific States, creates a national interdependency and mutu-ality of interest which our present treaties were intended to foster, and which make close communication a logical and commercial necessity."

To this evidence that in Mr. CLEVELAND'S view the annexation of Hawaii would not be "the incorporation of remote interests with our own," it is interesting to add a recent editorial article from the Public Ledger of Philadelphia, the newspaper now very generally recognized as the President's personal organ:

"Exactly what is meant by the withdrawal of the Hawaiian treaty from the Senate is not apparent, but it is not improbable that it will be amended in some particulars and sent back again. The most conserva tive course to take, perhaps, would be to previde, ten porarily, for a protestorate, and leave the question of annexation to be determined at the regular session, after an inquiry into all the circumstances of the case,

either by a Senate committee or a commission. Let Hawaii come in, and let the Administration of GROVER CLEVELAND have the glory of that magnificent acquisition!

The long trial of Gen. FRANCISCO BENAvides, the Mexican rebel who was captured in Texas last January, and whose extradition was asked for by the Mexican Government. is ended, and he has been found guilty. The Washington, or rather to the President, who, if he approves of the decree issued by Commissioner PRICE, will give orders for the extradition of BENAVIDES, who will thereupon be delivered over to the Mexican Government for punishment.

The main charge against BENAVIDES was that he held command of the rebel force. which, in December last, perpetrated the crime known as the "massacre of San Ignacio. by which the commander of the barracks at that place, together with several of his officers and soldiers, were burned to death. A number of witnesses, perhaps as many as twenty, came to Texas from Mexico to give their testimony before United States Con sioner Paice, sitting in San Antonio. The evidence furnished convincing proof that BENAvides was in command at San Ignacio, that he gave orders for the firing of the barracks while the fight with the troops therein was going on, and that he personally directed the massacre, even to the killing of the fugitives who escaped from the flames. We do not think that any one who examines the evidence which has been offered in the case can have any doubt of the guilt of BENAVIDES; and the

irmed that which had previously been put on KAIULANPS "BIRTHRIGHT." record. If his deeds at San Ignacio rendered him liable to extradition under our treaty with More About the Mystery of Hawaiian Mon-Mexico after he reached our soil, it is to be presumed that President CLEVELAND will turn

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The article by Mr. George P. Lathrop, while in the main ilm over to President DIAZ. The Mexican most excellent, contains errors that will serve Government is exceedingly desirous of bringing him to punishment; and, if it has the op as an excuse for some persons to reject it entirely. The Hawalian monarchy was heredportunity of doing so, he will not be shot by itary as well as appointive and elective. Kamorder of court martial as a violator of the laws ehameha II. and Kamehameha III. inherited their sovereignty, and if the latter had taken a Should BENAVIDES not be extradited, he will again be brought to trial, and the charge wife of chief blood instead of the one he chose, his children, if any were born to them, would against him will be that of violating our neu-trality laws, upon which he has been indicted have inherited the throne. by a Grand Jury, and upon which he will be

The next best thing for him was to adopt his two nephews, sons of his sister, who was wife of Gov. Kekuanaoa, and make them successors to the crown in turn, provided the first left no heir of his own. Queen Emma was of chief extraction on her mother's side, and, by the way, none but children of mothers who were high blood could inherit.

If the beautiful young Prince who was born The proximity of Mr. G. W. CHILDS'S to Kamehameha IV, and Queen Emma had surnewspaper to the CLEVELAND Administration becomes more evident. The Public Ledger to kamehameha IV, and Queen Emma had survived his father his right to reign would have been unquestioned under the Constitution. By his early death Kamehameha V, came to the throne, and left no successor either by birth or appointment. The election of Lunalilo was practically unanimous, but he never married, and appointed no successor. David Kalakaua was then elected to the throne, but he had made the same mistake as Kamehameha III. made in marring beneath his station, and thus the children of the amiable and beautiful Kapiolani were "not in it." when crowns were looking for heads on which to reat. now undertakes to explain the absence of Mr. WHITNEY and Mr. FAIRCHILD from the inauguration ceremonies. Mr. Whitner's absonce, of course, needed no explanation, but of Mr. FARRCHILD the Ledger says: "He had only a less serious cause, which was in manner political, for his compulsory and regretted absence." We observe that in printing this semi-official denial of strained relations beween Mr. CLEVELAND and Mr. WHITNEY and

reat.
The union of David and Kaplolani was a gen-uine love match, made against the carnest protest of Kamehameha IV., who told him that a chief should marry with none but a chiefess. And thus their issue, if there were any, could Mr. FAIRCHILD, the Ledger attributes the report to "a number of newspapers which are upon the other side of the political argument;"

not inherit.

Mr. Lathrop's general conclusions are in the highest degree creditable to his intelligent study of the present conditions in Hawall, and I feel sure that he will accept this statement of facts, not as a criticism of his article, but as intended to make it free from the assaults of infriendly orities, if such there be. It is a fact as true as the United States Constitution that they are now serving in firstunfriendly critics, if such there be.
New Haven, March 11. M. M. Gowen.

Mr. G. P. Lathrop Replies to the Criticisms

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It does not seem necessary to answer at much length Mr. Theodore H. Davies's letter in THE SUN of March 0, replying to my article on Princess Kalulani and the Hawaiian throne, published in your issue of March G; for the reason that main point at issue. Let me show briefly how

In the beginning Mr. Davies declares that the monarchy in Hawaii is as strictly hereditary as is the English monarchy." If this be rue, is it not singular that in 1854 Alexander Liholiho, better known as Kamehameha IV., held a council and refused to accept even that business of aegotiation till the close of last that has just come to us, a majority of the ernment's tempting terms, and are ready to

tary as is the English monarchy." If this be true, is it not singular that in 1854 Alexander Liholiho, better known as Kamehameha IV., ascended the throne before his elder brother. Lot? Is that the hereditary order in the English monarchy? The fact is Liholiho was appointed by his predecessor, Kamehameha III., in preference to his elder brother, Lot, who was the only other living Kamehameha. Mr. Davies also says that in the case of electing a monarch, the election is by the nobles. But the lacts are that in one instance the election was by the people, who at the polls instructed their representatives how to cast a vote for them—almost precisely as our people instruct Tresidential electors—and that in another instance the election was held; not by the nobles. as Mr. Davies states, but by the whole Legislature, including nobles and popular representatives, who sat and voted together, as required by the Constitution of 1844. Hawaii has had several Constitutions. It would be useless, here, to enter into debate regarding any of them. What we are concerned with is whether Kaiulani has any birthright of royal blood or lineage. Judging from the explicit statements in Mr. Davies's letter, he agrees with me that she has not; although he has tried to give a contrary impression by hinting, in general terms, at the outset, that I am mistaken. When, however, he comes to the real point, he writes as follows: "Neither of Kalakaua's sisters"—and be it remembered that one of those sisters was Kaiulani's mother—"could have inherited the throne from him, because his and their father, was not in the line of succession. "S. Kaiulani was in the collatera! line, But she was from her birth recognized by every one as the uitimate successor to the throne, being the only child in that generation." A recognition "by every one," even if it existed, could not constitute a birthright. Mr. Davies admits that Kaiulani's aunt, Kaiakaua's sister. i. c. Liliuokalani, could not inherit the throne. Therefore, when she came to the throne, Aiulani was State of Idaho, a great event also for thousands on! Hulloo! Through the timber, over the

Finally, Mr. Davies says that Kaiulani's friends are hero to contend that "the Princess Kaiulani's, not by royal line, but by constitutional right, successor to the throne." Thus, after contending that the monarchy is hereditary, and after having sought to arouse the sympathy of the American people for Kaiulani by intimations that she has a royal "birthright." Mr. Davies abandons that position completely, and confesses that he is going to plead only an alleged constitutional right, which could not even have been made the subject of allegation or of pleading until two years and two days ago. In so doing he answers himself and vindicates the correctness of my statement. This discussion, then, so far as I am concerned, is closed.

If Mr. Davies wishes to argue a constitutional right, recently declared under a tiovernment now overthrown, be should go to the Department of State at Washington. It is equally clear that he ought not to have presented the question first to the American public under an entirely different guise; or to have challenged their chivalry and support on a misleading implication or assumption that Kaiulani was a person of hereditary royal dignity, with claims by birthright or "by royal line." from which assumption he has now been forced to retreat.

New London, Cond. March 11.

Forty-Cent Lodgings at Chicago. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The country is flood ed with circulars from Chicago, promising every con seivable comfort and luxury at strikingly reasonable friend had received a circular from some Chicago con cers describing a building (in the immediate neighbor cerB describing a building (in the immediate neighborhood of the Fair grounds) especially. Sitted up for lodgings, and offering any lady twenty-five nights lodging for Site, payable in advance. It described the rooms as light, airly, with good beds, lavatories, &c. It for the requested the reader to forward immediately \$10, and to grate the day she intended to arrive; on receipt of letter with the money a room would be set aside for her for her stay in Chicago, and the number of said room and a receipt for her money would be sent to her by return mail.

by return mail.

Her friend was so favorably impressed by this circular that she set about getting up a party, and up to date seven of them had each sent her little \$10. and had each promptly received her receipt also number of room assigned. The receipts must have removed any doubts, if ever they entertained any, because each of the venturesome seven is trying to get an additional friend to swell the party. doubts, it ever they entertained any, because each of the venturesome seven is trying to get an additional friend to swell the party.

Ten doilars for twenty-five nights, or 40 cents a light, will scarcely secure a decent room in any second or third class lottel at any time, and much less when a lown is packed with visitors as Chicago will be during the Fair.

the Fair.

Possibly when the young ladies arrive in Chicago they will find accommodations like those of the Rowery lodging houses awaiting them, or possibly some enterprising Chicago citteen has really leased a small bouse, and if he receives only 600 or so remittances in advance he may sell out to a second party not mentioning that the rooms have been entagged and already paid for, and when the young ladies claim that rooms they New York, March 10.

Letter Carriers and Post Office Clerks, To Tax Euros or Tax Sex-Sir: In Monday's Secyour Washington correspondent says the letter carriers have to work considerably over eight hours, sometimes eventeen. Now, technically speaking, they only work sight hours, though they have "swings" which prac-tically makes it considerably more.

An eight-hour law was passed by Congress for them An eight-hour law was passed by Congress for them through the educts of souncet (ox. but the built did not call for eight consecutive hours, hence the rost offices officials claim they can use the time as they pieces. But the Past office clerks are a great deal worse treated class time the carriers. They are worked as treated class time the separation of the past worked as alty for. During the sholidars for instance, he constructed that there is any real necessary and that is assumetimes longer than there is any real necessary of the contract of the co George Hardpan—We shall have to be very economical this year, my drugs astically—Ver. I intend making my on meis and bonnets and drug es and—testrate in rapiture—Mary, you are a price! Tes; a perfect tracaire.

Mary (continuing)—And your shirts and collars and cuits.

Mary (continuing)—And your shirts and collars and cuits.

The shall not have to be as sconomical as all that I

THE APOTHEOSIS OF LEO XIII. An Ecclesiastic's Account of the Great Cere mony in St. Peter's Church.

ROME, Feb. 25.-The Papal ceremony at St. Peter's responded to the general expectation. It was almost a photographic repetition of the jubiles mass of the 1st of January, 1888. The weather was finer, the assembly more electrifled, and the Pope younger. What an eter-nal young man the Pope is! How self-possessed and how energetic! With what overflowing moral and physical youthfulness he blessed the crowd! I shed tears of emotion and admiration when on the 1st of January I bowed my head under the hand of Leo XIII. when his penetrating and sonorous voice filled the dome of St. Peter's, while a thousand enthusiastic echoes gave wings to his pathetic accents. To-day on coming out of the Temple of Light my soul was more radiant; it soured in a higher atmosphere, as if the least had assumed a more immaterial character. Christ ascended Tabor once only. If the apostles had witnessed a repetition of that vision, would not their enthusiasm have been mingled with a serenity which the shock of

the unexpected could not produce at first? Nine o'clock sounds. St. Peter's resembles a coming King. The basilica, that masterplece Through the windows in the rear the rays of the sun lend an almost supernatural magnificence to the spectacle.

In "Mary Stuart" Schiller has beautifully described the splendors of this festival. The unique harmony of St. Peter's lends itself to the grandeurs of the manifestation. One would imagine that it was living, and that its life palpitated with the soul of the assembly. From the portice to the sanctuary the naves seem to move with the human flood. All the universe is represented in this space. Around the altar, that monument both funtaglic and simple, which displays its elegance under the inimitable dome, the tiers of seats form a ouronne of flite for the Pope. On the right are the ambassadors in their gay and many-col-ored costumes bespangled with gold. In the front rank is M. de Béhaine. representative of France. Gen. von Loë, the

envoy of William II., is introduced to him by M. de Revertera, the man of the Sovereign of Austria and Hungary. The ceremonial smile and the finesse of the French diplomat animate this discreet side talk. But we, the spectators of this kind of salon, forming the circle in the sanctuary of St. Peter's, notice that M. de Behaine seems at ease, and that his mind is absorbed by the splendors of the decorations and of the scene. An American prelate placed near me murmured in my ear. "The Ambassador of France takes it easy. It is not difficult to see that in the lay world he is the first power in Rome. If Mr. Harrison had a representative this security." Gen. von Loë and the Austrian Ambassador are absorbed in their conversation, which is carried on in a very low tone during the festival. Behind them I saw only one physiognomy in relief. It was that of M. Iswolsky. He was placed behind the ladies. In his Asiatic costume, highly colored, he observed the expressions of the faces of his neighbors. Opposite was the Roman aristocracy, exhibiting its faded grace and the slegance of the old race; but it displayed nothing remarkable: while all around were the tiers of seats, with cosmopolitan faces, and in the centre, behind the altar, figured thirty-seven Cardinals and a hundred and thirty Bishops who enlightened the centre of

the reflecting soul gives freedom to the spirit of observation. I notice how the curious study these Senators. There is Cardinal Rampolla, with his emaciated and ascetic face, in which the image of his Master is reflected. If it were possible to look into that soul, one ad its prayer for the blessing of the Lord, who has visibly blessed the instructions sent from Rome to the world of the humble. upon the French republic and the American

A little closer to the altar was Cardinal Paochi, the Vicar of his Holiness. He watched the Pope with eyes of ardent admiration. Car-College, loaded with years, chants delightfully the liturgic verses of the Te Deum, with a plenitude of voice which reflects his Simconfe enthusiasm. It is the old men's day. decidedly. Their strength inspires one with a holyenvy. Close by are the indiscreet and the initiated. Behind the Pope the strangers point out to each other the Count de Mun-the Italians pronounce his name "Moun"-who seems delighted with the admiration of which he is the object. think," said a French prelate to me, "that the immediate proximity of the French Deputy constitutes quite a symbol? A Deputy Popel That looks like a sign of the times. able, and that it fears the invasion of the modsmile, and when I noticed, a little further the Agence Hara and of the American correspondents, it seemed to me that my indiscreet interlocutor raised a corner of the veil of the future.

At a quarter to 10 a burst of applause, starting at the rear of the basilica, announced the arrival of the King of the day. The White Man appears, borne upon his triumphal chair, as if transfigured by the waving of the Orien tal plumes. The entire assembly responds to the announcement. The enthusiasm, the applause, the unison of voices from all the representatives of the universe, the emotion of the electrified souls, that mysterious impression which transports the imagination, that diaph anous apparition, almost supernatural and decolumns and that assembly, which a sunbeam transfigures, that inspired and pure forehead, that inimitable nobility of expression which reflects the visions of the heart, that delicate hand of ample benedictions. from which escapes a sort of protecting spirit, and all those 50,000 men, standing upright in line facing the Pontiff, no pen can describe. Neither art nor eloquence could depict such a scene, in which everything is simple, grand, extra-human and unexpected.

Leo XIII. resembles those saints with ideal faces whom the middle age has placed in its mystic windows; or, in other words, the face has a soul peculiar to itself, far beyond all our modern types, and presents a rision so new that the mind involuntarily dreams of those white physiognomies of the other world. And the thing which electrifies the indifferent and the skeptic, the enthusiasts and the believers, is the vitality which is displayed like moving waves upon that translucent skin. Looking at him we fancy that we are in the presence of a naked soul, presenting itself to the contemplation of the indiscreet and almost profane eye.

The mass begins. The sacred music invites all to prayer. A religious silence is maintained, while silent and ardent prayers accompany the murmuring words of the priest. At the elevation the basilica is mute. From the summit, illumined by the light of the dome, come down the silvery notes of mystic trumpets. whose sweet harmony seems to form an escort for the God who conceals Himself in the white bread placed in the trembling hands of the Pontiff. Immediately afterward the voices of children ring out in the centre of the edifice. Their harmony gives wings to the desires and the flight of human souls. The imperceptible religious impression made upon the assistants proves that the thing is unique, like all this atmosphere that they breaths. No description can ever give the image of these realities.

building as possible and mare life miserable it that subscribing as possible and mare life miserable it that a subscribing as a marked so much in shifty, application, including account of the marking is done entirely by a vortism and not by merit. A clear, in favor with an assistant supermendent, no matter how meaning the marking is done entirely by a vortism and not by merit. A clear, in favor with an assistant supermendent, no matter how meaning the may be, will be given the maximum mark and added in examinations for promotion.

Sow that we have a new atministration, let Tax Sox look into this and aid the Pest Office clears, eight-hour low will always the built beyone for these realities. At the close of the mass the Te Deum, that an interpretation of the monators ong of delight, is chanted. All this sonorous song of delight, is chanted. All this human sen raises its voice. The musical wave rolls from one end to the other of the basilica. If the impression was not so serone, the soul would shed tears of emotion. And when the Pops, placed upon his throne, in full view of the great nave, chante the melody of

universal pardon; when the benediction descends with palpitating emotion from his white live upon the entire world: when all the Cardinals, all the Bishops, and all the asrounded by a nimbus of glory and light; when the bells of St. Peter send forth their joyous sounds to the schoes of Rome, and when all line and the hand of the Pope, an almost supernatural influence runs through the crowd and transforms it into one person, one living and reformed. Carried above the human heads, the Pope glides through the church, and disappears as if by magic, accompanied by an outburst of

applause. I give up the idea of adding any comments to the scene. Leo XIII. has enjoyed one of those apotheoses of which the greatest men in history might well be jealous. The philosopher, the statesman, the artist, the believerall bowed down before these splendors. But that which the admirer would perhaps like best to underline is the peculiar lesson which can be drawn from these feasts. No doubt the Christian will bow down forever under the benediction of the Vicar of Christ. Nevertheless, the sentiment, so generous and so sympathetic, which inspires the policy of Leo XIII., and his ideas, so modern and at the same time so eternal, his symphonic genius, his heart, ever open to the aspirations of the century, and that something so pathetic and cordial which animates the verdure of his intensetual and moral health, mark with a penetrating accent those joyous gratitudes and expansive admirations.

If it be God's will, I would be seech him to permit us to be present again at another feast, when the great Pope, reconciled with Italy, or rather with the power that represents her, may pass through the streets of Rome and celebrate the wedding of his alliance ten times secular with that gifted nation.

INNOMINATO THE AMERICAN SILK INDUSTRY.

Interesting Statistics of Progress and Pro-From the Scientific America.

Press the Scientife American.

The advance in the state of this art for the past decade has been wonderful, not only in the quantity and character of production, but in the invention and development of improved machinery, through the operation of which silk fabries of all descriptions have been brought within the reach of the masses and, to considerable extent, translated from the category of luxuries to that of necessities. The success attending the industry of silk manufacture in the United States has given birth to healthy home competition, with the result that production has been stimulated and American-maile silk goods now find abundant demand within our own markets.

The classification of silk goods of American manufacture is now practically without limit, embracing every article made in the older silk-manufacturing countries, and fully equal to the foreign product in quality of weave, beauty of design, and excellence of finish.

The value of the net or finished production of silk goods manufactured during the census year 1800 was \$09.154,500, against \$34,510,723 for the census year 1830, an increase of \$34,634,870, or 100.35 per cent.

The following is a comparative statement:

| The following is a comparative statement: | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880 | 1880

1885, Stirling, N. J. South Bethiehem, Pa.
Becket, Mass.
Newton Upper Falls,
Mass.
Guilford, Conn.
Fultonville, N. T.
Phillipaburg, N. J.
Bethiehem, Pa.
Catassugus Pa. Catasauqua Pa. Pa. Harrisburg, Pa. Stroudsburg, Pa. Wilkesbarre, Pa.

> Anything but the Ruttan Skirt. From the St Louis Globe Democrat.

"I want to tell the youngsters of this land." said William Johnstone of Laredo. Tex. "that they don't want to be in favor of the return of the crinoline, particularly if the rattan that women put in their hoopskirts thirty years ago is to come back with the farthingale. I remember the rattan. Many's the lathering I got with it for playing hookey or being remiss in some duty. I used to huy them for my mother to put into her skirts, and I always went for them rejuctantly, because I knew they'd be lying around mighty handy when the old lady wanted to castigate me, and a rattan can administer right smart punishment too. But steel ribbons took the place of the rattan long ago, and I suppose the rattan won't be in it when the boopskirt comes again."

Foreign Notes of Real Interest.

King Louis I. of Bayaria, who died in 1868, provided in his will that of seven cases filled with private namers and deposited in the Royal Archives, six were not t ontents published this present month. A new society organ, the Divorce Gasette, was founded

in London two weeks ago. In its columns correst divorce cases are to be specially reported, with none of the spicy details omitted. Articles on divorce laws will be published, and all matters of interest in the particular province of the paper.

The scheme for the construction of a canal from the

The scheme for the construction of a canal from the Elbe to the Danube, for the purpose of connecting the Baitto and the Black Sea, has assumed definite simpa, The Austrian Government is to provide a great part of the capital, and the remainder has been subscribed by London syndicate. The work is to be undertaken by London engineers. Five bundred unpublished letters of Voltairs were

discovered some two weeks ago, according to the Paris Figure, in the house of a descendant of Voltaire's physitian, Thiodore Trenchin, at Bessinges, near tieners. The publication of the letters is promised, and, provided they are genuine, it is expected they may throw new and interesting light on eighteenth century history. There are now 2,268 newspapers published in the United Kingdom: 1,762 in England of which 459 are published in London; 102 in Wales, 214 in Scotland; 166 in Ireland, and 24 in the smaller isles. Of these 166 are English dailies, twenty Scotch dailies, seventeen Irish, seven Welsh, and two dailles are published in the lake. The number of magazines in the United Kingdom is 1,001, of which over 550 are religious. A league has been formed in New South Wales to agitate for legislation against the further influx of pauper aliens. All colors and nations are included, the agita-ters maintaining that "European paupers are as much a menage to the political and social welfare of Australians as Chinese, Kanakas, Hindoos, Malays, Cingsiese, Afghans, Assyrians, and Arab." The numbers of the latter peoples in Australas a have greatly increased

We have heard of all sorts of trusts, including the Bootblack Trust and the Harp and Fiddle Trust, but an Organ-grinding Trust was something we did not hear of until after the introduction of the opera of "Falstaff." Who could imagine that Verdi was an or gan-grinding trust all in himself? But he was in 1880 he lived in Montecaliert. A friend one day expressed surprise at being received in a room which showed evidence of serving as a parlor, dining room and bedroom in one. "I have two more big rooms."
said Verds to his visitor, "but they are at present
filled with a quantity of things that I have rented for the season." He opened two doors and the friend of the massive looked into two large rooms literally crammed with hand organ. "When I came into the town continued Verdi. of the owners of these instruments gave me a serena le from morning till night There was no let up to the thing. It was a continuous and frightful campha-scof airs from 'Rigoletto,' Tro vatore,' and 'Traviata' It was a fearful torment How to get rid of it i did not know, but after all, I hit How to get rid or it did not know but after all, in it upon a grand plan i resided all the organs for the whole season. The affair has cost une exactly 1.502 france, but now at least I have peace and I can work. The Socialists may say of use what they will but as far as hand organs are concerned I may be act down as a grasping to suppose.

Unseifish Love.

He—Dearest, would you be willing to re with me on 51 800 a year?

She—I would, dearest, but I am afraid F.de would never be able to stand it.